

the atrocities and acts of violence which continue in Thrace.

On the other hand, with regard to the sending away of the Greek fleet from Constantinople, which will influence the military situation, we desire proof that it will not be allowed to return.

"We would also like to hope that you will give up the measures of extraordinary coercion adopted by the forces of occupation toward the inhabitants of Constantinople, as well as the prohibition upon shipping to call at ports in Anatolia.

"So far as the proposed acts of destruction in Constantinople as well as in Chanak are concerned, it is illegal to destroy property, while the arms and ammunition also belong to us.

"Notwithstanding the unilateral decisions taken without our consent, as a new measure, in order to avoid misunderstandings, we have given orders to the officers commanding our troops at Chanak for our troops to remain in the localities wherein they are now and to avoid giving rise to incidents.

"Should you be prepared to withdraw your forces from the Asiatic coast in the same way as the French and the Italians, we are prepared to give forthwith orders to our forces which are on the coast of the straits to withdraw slightly and to content themselves with reestablishing the civil administration and the police.

"Although I am returning to Angora in order to get into touch with the Assembly, I will yet take advantage of the first occasion which presents itself in order to have the honor of meeting you.

Large forces of British infantry have been landed here from the transatlantic liner Glenasmole. These soldiers are to reinforce the British given orders to the officers commanding our troops at Chanak for our troops to remain in the localities wherein they are now and to avoid giving rise to incidents.

"The arrival of these troops has encouraged the Greeks and the Armenians here to discard their Turkish flags and to display the national flag of the Armenian Republic. At the beginning of the present crisis every Greek and Armenian provided himself with a flag which he wore continuously until the British occupation was past. British airplanes flew over the capital to-day, causing a flurry of excitement in Istanbul. The aerial maneuvers gave the popular and the military alike evidence of the British preparedness to meet eventualities.

The continued arrival of British war units has lessened the danger of an uprising within the city and checked the panicky flight of Christians to neighboring countries.

Angora Prepares Reply.

ANGORA, Sept. 30 (Associated Press).—The National Assembly is debating the reply to the Allied peace proposals. The reply is expected to be ready for transmission to the Allies by the middle of next week.

Yussuf Kemal Bey, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has protested to the Allies against the alleged atrocities and destruction of private property directed against the Moslems in Thrace. Unless these persecutions cease, he said, the Turkish army will invade Thrace and protect its compatriots suffering oppression from the enemy's army of occupation.

SMYRNA, Sept. 30.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha has declared Smyrna dry. The Koran forbids the use of wine, but the new edict here prohibits all alcoholic drinks and provides that infractions shall be punished by twenty lashes on the back of the offender.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A declaration attributed to Mustapha Kemal Pasha to the National Assembly at Angora, that he would demand the deposition of the Sultan, has aroused deep emotion in Constantinople, a dispatch to the Havas agency from that point stated to-day. The dispatch stated that Kemal Pasha is intended to abdicate in favor of his cousin, Abdul Medjid Effendi, is considered definite.

400,000 REFUGEES FACE STARVATION

American Relief Corps Working Desperately in East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29 (Friday)—(Associated Press).—Wireless dispatches to the American Embassy and reports received by the Associated Press from Smyrna, Salonika, Rodosto and the islands of Mytilene and Chios show that thousands of refugees are in danger of perishing if assistance does not arrive promptly.

Conservative estimates place the number of sufferers at 400,000. The Greek revolution has resulted in utter administrative chaos and a complete breakdown of all the normal means of life. The refugees from the American relief workers on the island of Mytilene say:

"The situation is desperate. Refugees, crushed by hunger, are throwing themselves into the sea. There is no bread on the island. Rush 800 tons of flour immediately. Three Americans are planning to look after 150,000 refugees. Twenty thousand more are expected to arrive.

"Wireless message from Commander Powell of the American destroyer Edsall at Smyrna says: 'American ships evacuated 31,000 today. Total for two days 74,000. Between 20,000 and 30,000 are in the immediate vicinity. Expect more ships to-morrow.'

Messages from Rodosto say the Greek troops there number 10,000 and that there is consternation at the prospect of a Turkish invasion. Fifty thousand refugees have been removed to the interior, but 25,000 remain. They face a food shortage, coupled with an outbreak of typhoid fever.

Thousands have left for Kavala and Salonika. Two hospitals have been opened in Rodosto, but their accommodations are insufficient and there is need of medicines. At Salonika the conditions are deplorable. The city has been in ruins since the fire in 1918 and affords little more shelter than Smyrna. The administration confesses its inability to cope with the problem presented by more than 100,000 refugees.

Additional refugees are arriving here daily from Smyrna, the steamships Daily Mail, Manchester Island and Casey bringing in 15,000 in the last two days. American relief workers are vying with British officers and civilians in restoring calm and alleviating misery. American ships have been ordered to carry appropriated by Congress and the \$50,000 provided by Great Britain are inadequate to feed and house the sufferers.

SULTAN DECLARES HE WON'T ABDICATE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30 (Associated Press).—In a letter to an intimate friend the Sultan reports of whose abeyance he has been in circulation, declares he will not abdicate.

"I shall continue to discharge my holy duties until the end of the world. When the Nationalists enter Constantinople I shall have something pertinent to say to them. I have done what I believed was to the interests of my country and my people. I have made mistakes, but they were human. The Nationalists admit I have been a prisoner in Constantinople. Therefore how can I be responsible for the adversity of my people?"

CONSTANTINE QUILTS GREECE FOR SICILY

Sails With Ex-Queen Sophia and Prince Nicholas Without Ceremony.

CABINET IS SWORN IN

Zaimis, Former Premier, Heads New Ministry Composed of Three Parties.

ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER

No Indications if Foreign Governments Will Recognize New King.

ATHENS, Sept. 30 (Associated Press).—King Constantine, Queen Sophia and Prince Nicholas sailed to-day for Palermo, Sicily, on board a Greek steamer on which they embarked at Oropus, march at the disposal of the fallen monarch by the revolutionary committee. The departure was without ceremony.

According to the Venizelist organ, *Typos*, the determination of ex-King Constantine to make Italy his domicile was formed after he was told categorically that it was not desirable for him to take refuge on British soil.

It was suggested that he go to Denmark, from which country the Greek dynasty sprang. Switzerland also was mentioned, but the newspaper says that Switzerland, which afforded him asylum before, did not want him there again.

The decision of the revolutionary committee to ask Prince Paul to remain in Greece with the new King has created wonderment in the capital, but the *Typos* correspondent has been informed the decision was due to the belief of the committee that the new Queen is not expected to give birth to an heir. Hence arose the idea of keeping Paul as her presumptive to the throne.

Prince Andrew, brother of ex-King Constantine, who has been staying at Janina, has arrived at Corfu, announcing his intention to proceed to London to join his wife, Princess Alice.

The revolutionary committee's determination to sit in supervision over the acts of the Cabinet until a government founded on the will of the people, as expressed by elections, can come into being, seems to be based on the idea that the vital interests of the nation demand such procedure.

Delay Action in Thrace.

The army, backed by the navy, stands ready to push on the war effectively in Thrace, but its leaders believe that their past experiences justify prudent control in Athens by military representatives until a genuine people's government comes into power.

Alexandre Zaimis, who was Premier when Constantine was expelled from Greece in 1917 and whose father headed the Greek Cabinet when King Otto I was deposed by the revolution of 1907, has been selected to head the new Ministry, which is composed of Independent, Venizelist and military officers.

After the new Ministry has taken the oath the revolutionary committee published the following communiqué:

"The revolution in its quality of sovereign power, until the constitution of a new National Assembly, decides as follows:

"First, it transmits to the Government as constituted the right to promulgate royal and legislative decrees.

"Second, the Mussulmans in Macedonia and Thrace will constitute special electoral colleges, with the right to elect representatives to Parliament.

"Third, persons arrested before the constitution of the Government and considered responsible for the national disasters will remain in prison until the new assembly decides how they are to be tried."

Election in November.

Col. Gonatas, head of the revolutionary committee, has announced that the National Assembly will be reconvened and that new elections would probably be held in November.

The foreign diplomats are not yet in official relations with King George and there is no indication here whether their governments will recognize the new regime. All the civil and military authorities recognize the authority of the revolutionary committee.

The executive committee has conferred with the chiefs of all the political groups in an effort to determine the national will.

The Prefecture of Police has disclosed that the following persons are being held awaiting trial: Former Premier Gonaris, Stratos and Propopadakis, who conducted the Government during the Asia Minor campaign; former Minister of War Theodoris, Generals Constantinos and Demasmanis and Col. Tsantonis.

New Greek Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says that a new Cabinet of Premier Alexandre Zaimis was sworn in yesterday afternoon.

Reject \$1,400,000 Film Offer for Passion Play

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Sept. 30.

THE people of Oberammergau to-day turned down nearly one and a half million dollars by refusing to allow an American motion picture company to make a picture of the Passion Play. The offer, gazed long and lovingly at the figures in the offer contract, which read \$1,400,000, before turning it down.

Then, to avoid temptation, a dozen of the chief members in the cast rushed to the village barber shop for haircuts and shaves.

The total attendance of the season was officially announced at 317,000, which exceeds the attendance at the previous presentation by 50,000.

been asked to represent the revolutionary Government abroad. He replied that he was ready to accept if the situation looked favorable, but he desires exact information as to what transpired in Greece before definitely pledging himself. He is awaiting a reply from Athens now.

"He has no present intentions of returning to Greece to take an active part in the Government, under any conditions, although this does not mean that later events might not influence him to return to the country, where he is acting as temporary representative of the present regime."

GERMANS OPPOSE ENTERING LEAGUE

Count von Bernstorff's Plan Is Violently Denounced.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Sept. 30.

Germany has dropped her passive attitude about asking for membership in the League of Nations and the press to-day is rampant with declarations that acceptance of a seat would put the country's head in the allied noose.

Although Count von Bernstorff has made no public statement since his return from Geneva, his arrival in Berlin was again the signal for denunciation by nearly all of the three leading newspapers. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* declared that it is plain now that the moment Germany asks for membership she admits responsibility for the war and accepts the Versailles treaty.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* criticizes the Government for not coming out flat-footed and saying that the German Government is unable to confirm the Northern News dispatch, refused to comment on it and also on what action the British fleet in the Bosphorus might take in the face of such a movement. It is considered likely, however, that it would relieve the pressure at Chanak and Imdid and would smooth the way toward a conference.

Actual Russian participation might also make it easier to admit Russia to the final conference.

Ex-Premier Venizelos of Greece still insists that he is here on private business, though the foreign office admits that if he wants to see Lord Curzon he will be received "as an old friend" by the British Government.

There is no disposition to disguise the fact that he will find it difficult if impossible again to commit Great Britain to any policy that might be characterized in any way as pro-Greek.

As the British Government has practically assured Kemal that he will get Thrace if he does not violate the neutral zone, it is considered hardly likely that even Venizelos could persuade the British to interfere with the Black Sea movement which will complete the actual rout of the Greeks and will make the allotment of Thrace to the Turks the easier in the final settlement.

Great Britain's prime interest is in keeping the straits free and putting them under the supervision of the League of Nations. While American support of the freedom of the straits has exemplified in Secretary Danby's message to the fleet is welcome, officials here stand firm in holding that if America takes an active share in the administration of the straits she will have to join the League of Nations.

ASKS WIDOW TO PAY FOR AMERICAN'S DEATH

Berlin Man Wants \$5,000 Marks for Dying in His House

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Sept. 30.

A bill for 35,000 marks damages for allowing her husband to die in the bed of a Berlin pension has been charged against Mrs. Hyman Goldberger of Salina, Kansas, who has left for America with the body.

In registering a complaint against the exorbitant charge at the American Consulate Mrs. Goldberger declared that when her husband became ill he fell into the hands of a Berlin doctor who conducts a private hospital, a boarding house and an exchange bank all in one.

When it became evident that Mr. Goldberger could not leave the place, Mrs. Goldberger says, the physician imposed extortionate extra charges, the total of the bills running to hundreds of thousands of marks.

Mr. Goldberger died, whereupon the doctor imposed a final charge of 25,000 marks, saying that guests hereafter wouldn't want the room because a death had occurred in it.

LEAGUE SESSION ENDS WITH PLEA FOR MEXICO

Balfour Urges Nations to Assist Austria.

GENEVA, Sept. 30 (Associated Press).—Opinion over the question of the League of Nations' plan for the restoration of Austria was voiced at the closing session at the Third Assembly of the League of Nations to-day.

The Earl of Balfour declared that the world no longer could tolerate any derelict State, and it was the obligation of the league to see that Austria was put on her feet.

In his closing address as president of the Third Assembly Augustin Edwards, Chilean Minister to Great Britain, emphasized the importance of the administration of Mexico into the league and paid tribute to Argentina's sound judgment as regards the universality of the institution.

RICCI WILL RESIGN AS ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Rome, Sept. 30.

Close friends of Vittorio Rolando-Ricci to-night confirmed for THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent the report that it is his intention to resign his Washington post. The reason given was certainty of a political crisis here in November, and the impossibility of returning as Ambassador if Ricci's resignation assumes the Premiership, as is expected.

Signor Ricci, who has been Minister of Foreign Affairs, was said to be

RUSSIA WOULD TAKE TURKS TO THRACE

Offers to Transport Nationalist Troops From Anatolia Landing at Media.

AVOIDING THE STRAITS

Reported From Moscow That Kemal Has Accepted the Soviet Plan.

SMOOTH WAY TO PARLEY

London Officials Say America Must Join League to Share in Straits Control.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Sept. 30.

Russia has made an offer that may solve many political complexities in the Near East. According to the Moscow correspondent of the Northern News Agency, Mustapha Kemal has accepted the Soviet offer to transport forces from Asia Minor to Thrace in Russian steamships conveyed by the Black Sea fleet, the crossing to take place from the Anatolian coast between Kandy and Ereğli and the landing at Midia in Thrace.

This route would entirely avoid either the neutral zone or the straits, and while not satisfying Kemal's claim for Constantinople it would avoid pressing the question of a capital until after he had not only relieved the more immediate question of meeting the Greek army in Thrace and protecting the Turks there, but of avoiding a clash with the Allies.

British officials, being unable to confirm the Northern News dispatch, refused to comment on it and also on what action the British fleet in the Bosphorus might take in the face of such a movement. It is considered likely, however, that it would relieve the pressure at Chanak and Imdid and would smooth the way toward a conference.

Actual Russian participation might also make it easier to admit Russia to the final conference.

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Turkish Bivouac Fires Encircle British Nightly

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Constantinople, Sept. 30.

CHANAK, Sept. 30.—Last night from every street in Chanak one could see on the hills around the glow of bivouac fires built by Turkish troops. When Turkish officers see British officers with a patrol on the outskirts of the small zone still left they ride out to meet them in the politest way, salute, accompany the British for a short distance, salute again and retire.

Last night the tension again was very great. The big ships of the Fourth Battle Squadron lay in outline with their lights ablaze like those on a pier pavilion. Their searchlights swept the narrow channel and the steep barren shores.

CHANAK IN SHADOW OF TROJAN TOMBS

Continued from First Page.

sels of all classes are lying ready to lend the power of their guns to the already considerable strength of the position.

Kemal knows better than any one else, by the reports of his scouting detachments, that Chanak is not to be taken by a coup de main. Therefore it is believed that if he insists in his reply to the allied note upon the immediate occupation of Thrace before a conference, and if Great Britain should refuse further concessions, his next move will not be to attack Chanak, but rather to attempt crossing the Dardanelles further to the east, near Lampskali, with a small force, with the obligatory white flags and excuses, on the chance that the British will show the same tolerance as heretofore and not open fire. But will they?

SWISS NEGOTIATE REPARATION NOTES

If Germany Defaults Belgium Becomes Responsible.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Bern, Sept. 30.

Germany's reparation notes issued to Belgium, covering priority payments for the remainder of the year, have been discounted by a consortium of Swiss banks at 4 1/2 per cent. According to reliable information from Brussels, it was intended at first to divide the notes among English, American and Swiss bidders, who originally asked a higher percentage. The American bankers, however, were willing to accept only a small portion of the total, at a rate higher than all the others. The English banks also showed no great interest in liquidating Germany's pledge, and when the Belgians saw there was a possibility that they might be drawn into complications with the Bank of England it was decided to close the deal privately in Switzerland.

Leopold Dubois, known as the Swiss Reichslied, who frequently negotiated loans to European governments before the war, represented the Swiss consortium. One of the clauses in the arrangement is that if the Reichsbank fails to honor its signature at the expiration of six months, the Belgian Government becomes responsible to the Swiss banks for the total amount.

FRENCH WHEAT CROP ONE-THIRD UNDER NEED

Attributed to Reduction in Acreage and Bad Weather.

PARIS, Sept. 30 (Associated Press).—France's wheat crop for 1922 is more than one-fourth short of last year's production and nearly one-third under the customary annual requirements, according to statistics prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and officially published to-day. The crop crop also is insufficient, but oats and barley are more abundant than last year.

The wheat yield is estimated at 64,000,000 quintals as compared with 88,000,000 last year and the country's normal requirements are 84,000,000. This is due to a reduction of 600,000 acres in the area planted, the small yield per acre, and bad weather.

Provisional purchases abroad already amount to 7,000,000 quintals, bought in the United States and Canada, at less than the prices prevailing here. For the last month France has been buying 17,000,000 quintals.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE SMALL.

"We have 60,000 emigrants on our hands there alone, which American money must support as a result of Turkish brutality. If our Government were to announce that it would not permit further burnings and massacres, the name of humanity, I am confident the Turks would recognize what was meant. But at present our influence is small because they think we will do nothing."

"The whole country from Constantinople to far beyond Adrianople is filled with Greek refugees, fleeing from the Turks. It will be impossible to get any more away from Smyrna, as the Turks are not permitting many more between the ages of 18 and 50 to leave, but are driving them in gangs into the interior against the excuse that they are wanted to work on the roads."

"I investigated carefully the murder of the Greek Patriarch in Smyrna. The fact was that he was called to a conference with the Turkish commander and set upon and murdered in cold blood as he left the house."

TO THE VISITING BANKERS

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BISHOP CANNON SEES AMERICA AT FAULT

Cables Secretary Hughes, Blaming Inaction While Turks Kill Thousands.

URGES STRONG PROTEST

Depicts Horrors of Smyrna Quays Before Eyes of American Sailors.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Sept. 30.

Arriving here to-day from Constantinople, where he has been assisting in the Near East Relief Committee's work among the Smyrna refugees, the Methodist Bishop Cannon immediately sent the following cable to Charles E. Hughes, the American Secretary of State:

"You will recall that American church bodies urged the State Department in July to take whatever steps were necessary to protect Eastern Christians. A prompt and definite American demand, supported if necessary by American naval units present, would probably have prevented and certainly greatly minimized the Smyrna fires and massacres."

"I believe Almighty God will hold the Government responsible for inaction while thousands were murdered and deported, and for a failure to protect against the heartless, brutal, and unprovoked massacre that all refugees not removed by to-day, Saturday, will be deported, which means that thousands more will be added to the dead of the previous Turkish deportations."

"Will not our Government realize its opportunity and responsibility as a great Christian nation, politically disinterested, to demand that burning, outrages and massacres cease, and thus effectively prevent the probable repetition in Constantinople and Thrace of the 1915 Samouni and Smyrna horrors? I believe the wide world would tremendously approve."

"Shall America have the condemnation of Meroz? See Judges V., twenty-third verse."

(The twenty-third verse of the fifth chapter of Judges reads: "Curse ye the land of Meroz, said the angel of the Lord; 'curse ye the inhabitants thereof, because they have not helped the help of the Lord, to help his most valiant men.'")

OUTRAGES UNDER AMERICAN GUNS.

Concerning his experiences in Constantinople, Bishop Cannon said: "Those who have not been there and talked with the refugees and our working help of Smyrna cannot realize the situation—women with little children were shot down by the Turks at the very doors of some of our hospitals; and, worse than this, young girls were outraged by the Turks on the quay at Smyrna before the eyes of American sailors, with American guns pointing at them but not daring to fire."

"Americans in the east were ashamed that we were in this position. There are now 40,000 to 70,000 Kemalists in Constantinople, merely waiting for the word to begin the same thing there. The doors are practically unlocked. The warning to the city regarding fires is merely a warning of massacre."

"I rode through Istanbul the night that Italy and France withdrew their forces. The people were in a frenzy, cheering France and crying 'Down with the English!'"

"One has to talk with our workers in Smyrna to get the real tale of horrors. It is enough to make the whole world rise up and tell the Turks they are not fit to negotiate with. Christian minorities can no longer live in Anatolia, but must be taken where the Turks cannot get at them, the situation being worse than it ever was before the war."

"We have 60,000 emigrants on our hands there alone, which American money must support as a result of Turkish brutality. If our Government were to announce that it would not permit further burnings and massacres, the name of humanity, I am confident the Turks would recognize what was meant. But at present our influence is small because they think we will do nothing."

"The whole country from Constantinople to far beyond Adrianople is filled with Greek refugees, fleeing from the Turks. It will be impossible to get any more away from Smyrna, as the Turks are not permitting many more between the ages of 18 and 50 to leave, but are driving them in gangs into the interior against the excuse that they are wanted to work on the roads."

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